Neufchatel-England-French Politics. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1852.

The question of Neufchâtel, may, amid the tyrannic repose which marks Europe at this moment, be considered open. While Chartism has spent itself in England, and the democratic cause has suspended its action on the Continent, and the calm of bayonets reigns around, there is one little spot where a political account is not settled, and that is the canton of Neufchatel. Prussia claims the government of this country and she has required the four great powers to back her claim. A paltry delusion prevails in America that the English Government differs from other European countries in its devotion to liberal principles, and so far as the speeches of Mr Lawrence represent the American people and may be taken as a standard of liberalism, the delusion may ex-ist. When an American Minister congratulates the Fishmonger's Society of London, at their annual dinner, because one of their number formerly. Traiworth, a Court sycophant, stabbed Wat Tyler in the back-Wat Tyler, the earliest here of English liberty, the pioneer of Cromwell, and Sydney, and Warren, and Washington-it becomes a sad and solemn question, what is history? what is liberty? what is truth? are we tossed on a sea ofdoubts? or have we principles, liberties, hopes, and grandeur which characterize us as a nation and set an example to the rest of the world ?-Now the question of Neufchastel is one in which the liberalism of England might have displayed itself had any such liberalism existed, but "from nothing comes nothing." With a view of explaining this Neufchatel question and showing particularly the hellow hypocrisy of England, let me give you the following precise, unpublished details from an authentic source, which you may rely on. On the 24th of May, 1852, at the British Foreign Office, in presence of the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, a protocol was adopted of which this is the substance. They met at the instance of Lord Malmsbury, upon the requirement of the Prussian Minister. The object of their meeting was to put back Neufchâtel to where she was in 1815-as settled by the Treaty of Vienna-which was upset in 1848 by the Swiss Revolution. By this Treaty Neufchatel was considered a Canton, but the King of Prusssia reserved unto himself certain privileges which were denied in 1848. The Prussian Minister said that if the great powers would assist in the amicable arrangement of the matter, it would save the King of Prussia the necessity of asserting his rights by other means. The Prussian Minister did not ask that the interference of the great powers should take place im-mediately, but that time should be left for nego-ciation with Switzerland. Thereupon the representatives of the four great powers acknowledged the validity of the rights of the King of Prussia over Neufchatel according to Articles 23 and 46 of the Treaty of Vienna, and they recognized also Article 45 of the same Treaty as regards Switzerthe necessary action to require Switzerland. They agreed to assume as soon as possible the necessary action to require Switzerland to abide by that Treaty. To this protocol the representatives of the four powers, Russia, Austria, France and England put their official signatures along with the Prussian Minister.

Now, the most extraordinary and unheard-of plomacy is that of France, in thus lending herzelf to Prussia. The rights of Prussia to Neuf-chatel are based on the Treaty of Vienna, or that is made the reason for the protocol in question; and yet by that very treaty the family of Bonaparte, then and forever afterward, were to be exfrom the soil and government of France. M. Walewski, however, the minister of the Nephew of the Emperor, puts his seal to a document ack-nowledging the validity and virtue of the said

English ministers, too, parading in parliament and at banquets their devotion to liberal princi-ples put their signature to a document making a combined assault of all the strong European powers upon one little State of 2,500,000 people: And if the truth be known, simply because Switzerland is the only country in Europe which rezerland is the only country in Europe which re-sembles our own in its form of government.

And yet we exhibit the pitiful spectacle of com-

plimenting her habitually through our National Representative as the friend of freedom, when almost every act in her domestic history has been pointed out but of conquest or oppression of the weak. Now she succumbs utterly and absolutely to the dictation of Russia, and the continental minions of Russia. Her ministers in Perliament regretted the freedom of the English Press, in the late discussion of foreign affairs, and refugees are as thoroughly watched in secret in London as they are in France, and the only reason that they are not driven out of England to America is because the Government dare not assume the responsibility of such an act.

—The grand fête here on the 15th will, they

say, be finer than the superfine illustrations of the kind which distinguish this artistic platform. The stall-women-large, muscular beauties, whose grandmothers, and whose mothers perhaps in some cases, deployed in line to march to Versailles and astonish the king, queen and court, are too important an element in the epic of centralization, or perchance Imperialism to be overlooked. Accordingly, in the Halle quarter, on the 15th, there are to be covers laid for 20 000 persons, where leasting at the city's or the country's ex pense will take place; political capital will amassed, and "the Savior of the country" be worshipped in material and immaterial forms in flags, fireworks and fustian. But we should not wonder at this 'Savior'-ship. How often has America been saved? It was saved, full half of the newspapers tell us, by the Missouri Compromise bill, and by the Tariff Compromise bil and so forth. If so, it was not worth damning.

The stall-women (dames de la kalle) have al-ways been an object of great consideration to the Government. Numbering many thousands, born of vigorous parents, and their constitutions fortiof vigorous parents, and their constitutions for tified by exposure and fatigues, equalling the men
in courage, and more impulsive and devoted, they
are as terrible as several regiments in a fight, and
their moral influence must be counted likewise.
Napoleon, when a slightly formed young man,
rode down among them with his staff; his
talk of amnesty was met with a reply from
a stall-woman—a huge mass of bone and
muscle: "It is all well enough for you fine
fellows to talk, you who have plenty of bread
and luxuries, but we are poor starved women."
"Stop, my good madam, if any one were to judge
of our enting by our appearance, which do you
think would be supposed to have the bread to eat,
you or I?" The starveling look of the young
General contrasted with the full outlines of the
glowing dame, completely turned the laugh against glowing dame, completely turned the laugh against ber. Cheers and laughter, cries of bon enfant followed, and Napoleon gained the victory. As far back as Louis the Thirteenth the stall women figure in history. The Count de Beaufort made an eneute, and he was put down, but was too popular to be executed, so he, too, was sent out of popular to be executed, so he, too, was sent out of Paris. Being allowed to return after a time, he determined to make a grand entry : so he chose the neighborhood of the Marché des Innocents, (the neighborhood of the Marché oes Innocents, (the market taking its name from a scriptural allusion to Herod's Innocents.) where he came among the ranks of thousands of these heroines. He had to kiss them right and left, but one stall-woman, with a daughter of surpassing loveliness, aged 17, presented her to the popular Count, with a speech, of course in French, but which will not bear translation in second old times. of course in French, but which will not bear translation, in good old times morals being much out at the elbows. What followed would be written out by those fine old literati, Shakspere, Ben Johnson, Fielding, and Smollet, but will not answer for the pure pen of your correspondent.

The Fountain of the Marché des Innocents will be disposed of the state o

The Fountain of the Marche des Innocents will be dispossessed of its water, and some hundreds of bariels of wine will take its place, and Bacchus be made to baptise the water-pymphs. O ye temperance societies, what spasms it would give you, to see liberty so purchased with wine! But the Franch wine is not strong—that much may be said in its defense.

—A singular state paper has appeared—a secret treaty, said to have been concluded on the 20th of May, and signed by the sovereigns of Russia. Austria, and Prussia. They reassert, accord to this document, the letter of the Treaty of enna, sgainst a Bonaparte dynasty in France. If secret, how did it get out? It seems more than

bable to be a stimulant to the wine-hogsheads probable to be a stimulant to the wine-hogsheads and fire-works of the coming 15th, to strengthen home politics by supposititious foreign opposition. The play of politics being exclusively comedy here, we must look for nothing but such shams.

— There is a good deal of talk about a Presidential marriage with a lovely and royal Swede, aged some 19. The Spanish marriage broke up the family party of Louis Philippe.

— The Journal des Debats has filled more than once, its first and editorial page, with a political

—The Journal des Debats has filled more than once, its first and editorial page, with a political life of Henry Clay, written by Michael Chevalier, so well known in the United States. It is executed in a good spirit, but entirely overestimates the power of an individual to shape our national legislation, or control national destiny. M. Chevalier has been misled in these estimates of American waiter has been missed in these estimates a value ican politics, by the exaggerations of party prints Most of the grand displays at Washington, are prearranged shows, which would be so understood if the people should regard them attentively.

If the Government of the Country be divided into

twenty parts, nineteen of the Country be divided into twenty parts, nineteen of them may be said to be-long to the States and cities, and the one-twenti-eth part to Congress. The world is bullied by names. A lighted tar-barrel on a hill seems very grand, at a distance, but when you come up to it, it is only a tar-barrel after all. So with the bril-lient durage on the Countries Hill. it is only a tar-barrel alter all. So with the liant doings on the Capitolian Hill, at Washington. The work of the general Executive is another affair; that requires a skilled bureaucracy to conduct it technically well; but the business of Congress is reduced almost to the work of appropriations. The dramatic exhibitions of the members to gain celebrity, in their fluent and clever speaking,—those are personal or party mat-ters, and not legislation. In the praise of states-men it would be well to inquire what they have done of preeminent importance. Is there a man done of preeminent importance. Is there a man at Washington during this century, whose utility has been so preeminent as the fathers of the Internal Improvements of New-York and Pennsylvania? Now, the power of Congress to enter upon Internal Improvements is denied by the party which, nationally speaking, is generally in the majority,—likewise the power to lay a strictly protective tariff. So the real work of Congress is looking after the Departments which are so is looking after the Departments, which are so thoroughly in the grooves of practice and precedent that they almost run alone. It is idle to talk of statesmanship, unless the people not only carry out such statesmanship at the moment, but systematically sustain it. In the minority it is simply projection, however ingenious. The prominent statesmanship at Washington for the last forty years has been by the one party or the other first a war with England, which, though it showed the necessary gallantry of a free people on land, and a splendid and unlooked-for dexterity in handling their war vessels, which formed an era in marine warfare, and lowered the pride and pretension of the enemy, yet as statesmanship, simply as the black and white of paper designed effects, left us exactly where we were before the war began; for the Treaty of Ghent may be searched in vain for the recognition of the sailors rights, and so forth, for which the war was undertaken Peace found us in such a state of finan-cial dilapidation that a democratic institution of a national bank was deemed necessary; and con-sidering the sudden end of that bank, it is hardly necessary to ask if it ever should have been created. The Tariff of 1828, followed by a comprowhich stabbed it in 1832, and which WEBSTER washed his hands of, raised false hopes, and however it stimulated the wealth and increased the power of the country during the time t was in operation, showed the folly of attempting to carry by a bare majority, any measure; for what with the financial and industrial sorrows which ensued from 1834 to 1842-3, it would be difficult to point out a country which sunk so rapidly from her good name in a time of peace—a good name only to be redeemed when every State shall pay its debts. The creation of a fresh tariff in 1842, and its speedy destruction cannot come under the head of statesmanship. One or the other was wrong. As for the annexations

Territory, they take care of themselves. The laws of chemical affinity are not more inexorable than the absorption of all the North American continent and the adjacent islands by our country; the only difficulty is that "platform" work may precipitate it, for when we consider that our present population could have, every man, wo-man or child, two hundred acres apiece, with the country we already possess, and that one acre will feed and clothe a man, the immediate, crushing necessity of adding more territory is not apparent. A prudent farmer cultivates a moderatesized farm well, before he absorbs a distant es-tate, pays for making a road to it, and then keeps it up at an expense. The balance-wheel in the new order of things in the Calfornian gold, and certainly no credit for that chances discovery can be attributed to state-manship. And the State and private railways and steamboat companies the Union together and not Washington

speeches; while steam-presses shower penny papers containing the wonder-flashes of the tele-graph, reciting the triumphs of our mechanics on and and sea, at home and abroad and giving the readers more original arguments and more varied knowledge than they possibly find in debates.— Our practice in all this is ahead of our theory.— We know better than we say we do. We say this or that statesman is great, prescient, and so forth. But no state-man in America can be great. It is has predicted anything that has come to pass; not the inancial chaos, not the annexations, not the recent war, not the mines, not the ocean navigation, and the European revolution of 1848, came igation, and the European revolution of 12 to 1, the hke a thunder clap in a clear sky, on the men at Washington, who shall be nameless, who were leading Louis Philippe's government. The great things in our country are done by our students and thinkers, for whom flags are not lowered half-mast when they die. The aboriginal history of the country lies in the novels of Feuimore C er, which are adored here in France; its wild elegaic mysticisms in the writings of Edgar Poe, which are extensively lead through their transla-tions; its transcendent philosophy.

which are extensively read through their transla-tions; its transcendent philosophy in Emerson; its Greek outworkings in Legare; its heroic criti-cism in John Williams, whom nobody reads; its sentiment of proportionate external beauty in Haviland nad Powers: its political economy and historical philosophy in H. C. Carey, its condi-tional and legal reformes in men's names who are known.
A Frankfort Journal states that a great — A Frankfort Journal states that a great many German emigrants to the United States have resolved to return. One hundred of them arrived last week, and six hundred more are expected. It may be added that every emigrant who is so forced to return, caused ten to a hundred who would be disposed to emigrate to give over the project; and thus we lose hundred of thousands of emigrants and hundred of millions of dellars. As long as we are frantic with the carry-ing trade and build up English fortunes with our own impovershment to the same extent, we shall read of such deplorable returns. We must secure

read of such deplotance returns. We must secure
to emigrants, on their arrival, employment in
mines and manufactures as well as in fields.

— A Paris letter of the Independence Beige, of
Brussels, mentions a report that Jerome Bonaparte, son of Jerome, Senior, has been appointed
Minister to America. Rely on it, to keep an eye on America is a lively consideration with the Gov-ernment. The projected line of steamers, twenty-three in number, that may be turned to war ves-

sels, is part of the policy.

— Come nin-the radical Timon—has accepted a pest in the Ministry. Drough d'Lhuys, the new Minister C. new Minister for Foreign affairs, is reported as particularly well versed in American affairs. M. Leon Cornudét has been dismissed the Ministry. Subordinstes must not be refractory.

- While paying a visit this morning, your correspondent encountered a young lady in deep mourning; that is not remarkable but the cause of the weeds may be recited. Her father was sitting in his apartment on the 4th of December with his two daughters, when a bullet entered the window and killed bim. That is all.

— Mr. Goodrich, the Paris Consul pays a flying

- Mr. Goodrich, the Paris Consul pays a lift visit to the United States in the Franklio, which takes this. He is very attentive to his country-men officially and socially and is much liked and esteemed. He has just produced in French, A statistical view (Apercu) of the United States, in which the resources and characteristics of all the States and Territories are clearly set forth, in a well digested book of about 350 pages, band-somely printed and published by Guillaumin & Co. After affectively perusing it, it seems to me to supply just what was needed for French readers. It is very highly praised by different publicists.

- We have several American artists at work here: smorg them may be cited Mr. May whom I encountered in the Louvre, making, to order, an admirable copy of Murillo's Trinits. Phere are Americans studying and acquiring arts and aciences abroad, that will remoite our country's history in their works, and require a new stanfard of quirement for our great men. Specialite is the order of the day. Life is too short for a man to be always beating out his intellectual gold-less over so large a surface as we demand. Hence the

pretensions of certain Americans of the past generation, as marvellously scientific, or learned, or eloquent, 'are simply ridiculous, when viewed from the high point, which ripe art, deliberate scholarship and well-based criticism inspire.

W. H. F.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua Politics--U. S. Consul-Transit

Company—Assault on an American.

Sopondence of The N.Y. Tribuse.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Saturday, July 31, 1852. Nicaragua is bent on rejecting all overtures from the two governments, preferring to abide by her alleged right of territorial jurisdiction over Guana caste and all Mosquitia. I have positive information that she will negative every proposition of the treaty. Their disposition is fully indicated by the Congress hav ing, on the 10th inst., passed a resolution of adjournment on the 25th inst., until March next.

Mr. L. L. White, the recently appointed U. S. Censul at San Juan del Sur, has been refused his "exequatur" on some frivilous ground, but the true reason is that he is the agent of the Transit Company, and the b J. L. White, Esq., who so shrewdly negotiated the char-ter for the Accessory Transit Company, last July, and the Nicaraguans have not much favor for gentlemen

bearing that name.

The deadly opposition to this Company which has arisen in Nicaragua helps the Munoz party amazingly, and furnishes them with a powerful lever with which, before the election, they will effect the overthrow of the

present dynasty.

The steemship Northern Light was struck by lightning during the evening of the 29th inst., as she lay at anchor in this harbor, shattering the mainmast, travers

suchor in this harbor, shattering the mainmast, traversing the rudder chains, entering the engine room, felling one man and frightening many others.

There are now six steamboats on the River San Juan and ample accommodations for the transportation of passengers. The journey is rapid and healthful, and with judicious management bassengers can be forwarded from one occan to the other in 24 hours. We have head no cholera here—the town is healthful.

On the evening of the 21st Dr. James C. Donoghe, son of James Donoghe, Esq., Collector of the port of New-Haven, was standing on the plaza in Granada, conversing with some friends, when the sentries challenged the Dr. Not supposing they were challenging him, being outside the plaza, he made no reply; the sentries rushed on him, bayoneting him in the mouth, coming out at the cheek, and twice in the arm, and beating him with the butts of their muskets very severely. At one

out at the cheek, and twice in the arm, and beating him with the butts of their muskets very severely. At one time it was reported that his wounds were mortal, but I am happy to assure his friends at the North that be will probably recover. Dr Doneghe has resided in Granada about two years, and is universally popular. The Americans in Granada immediately dispatched a courier to Managus for the American Chargé, who will come over at once to demand reparation for so

ress an outrage.

The Government became somewhat alarmed at what had been done and had the soldlers reprimanded and sentenced to a flogging, but I have not learned that this has been carried into execution.

H. L. S.

## CALIFORNIA.

The Sea Nymph-Things in San Francisco The Mines-Quartz Operations-Politics Passengers by the Independence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 14, 1852. The arrival, on the 4th inst., of the clipper Sea Nymph, with about one hundred tuns of the machinery belonging to the "Grass Valley Gold Mining Company," brought me down from Grass Valley a few days ago. The trip of this vessel has been a splendid one, being beaten only by one or two, and ahead of many other of the crack clippers.

San Francisco is increasing with wonderful rapidity, and the erection of beautiful blocks of brick stores or the lots redeemed from the sea, has given not only con fidence but a new impetus to business. Real estate has advanced a hundred per cent. within a few months, and the tendency is strongly upward. I think California is just entering upon the times of her real and substantia prosperity. The incoming emigration is of so much better a character than formerly, in that it possesses so

better a character than formerly, in that it possesses so large an infusion of the social influences of family and home, that we sil feel the cheerful and happy effects.

From almost every section of the mines the reports of success are favorable, and these reports are substantiated by the semi-monthly shipments of gold dust, in the amount of which you will observe no diminution—Although the quartz interest, both here and in the Atlantic States, has been depressed, in consequence of the failures that have occurred among the first rude experimenters in the business, it is last regaining, and indeed increasing, its claims upon public confidence. This must inevitably be so, for the foundation for it is built upon good dividend-paying "recks."

od dividend-paying "rocks." t must be borne in mind that none of the new and It must be borne in mind that none of the new and heavier class of n achinery has jet been put in opera-tion. We have only the same inefficient and lightly constructed works put up last season, and it is folly to look for materially different results. Notwithstanding all these things, quartz veins of approved quality, not property as houses and lands, and at good prices, too
In Grass Valley we are more than maintaining our
past and well-carned reputation. The Lafayette Hil
Veln, already so celebrated for its rich ores, has past and well-earned reputation. The Latayette Hill Velp, already so celebrated for its rich ores, has yielded immensely for the machinery employed. It has been worked but three month, in which time the pure gold taken out exceeds \$80,000, and the same yield con-tinues, with indications not only of increased richness of quality, but of enormously increased abundance in the quantity of rock. The veln has gradually widened from 18 inches to more than five feet, and in addition to from 18 inches to more than five feet, and in addition to the principal ledge two other veins have been struck while shatting and tunneling on the former. The com-pany owning and now working this vein have a mill of eight stamps only, (br. Bacon's) capable of operating upon about fifty tuns per week. The gold taken from the amalgamators of this little mill has been as high as \$1,500 per day, and seldom less than \$600 or \$700. The best yield was \$711 from three and shalf tuns, and the average of a thousand tuns, up to last week exceeded average of a thousand tuns, up to last week, exceeded \$50 per tun. The property of this company, for which \$18,000 has been offered for one-eleventh interest, has been put into stack, and the product of its presentdaily been put into steck, and the product of its present daily working is two and a half per cent per month on a capital of one nillien. With machinery as heavy as that just strived for the "Grass Valley Gold Mining Company," the Lafay ett-Vein would yield \$50,000 per week at the now average yield. The gentle men who own this lead are experienced practical miners. Dr. Wm. Bacon was for years a successful miner in Georgia, and Messrs, J. W. Hollis and E. K. Baxter are persevening, industrious centiumen from the New England States.

Bacon was for years a successful miner in Georgia, and Messre, J. W. Hollis and E. K. Baxter are persevering, industrious gentlemen from the New England States.

The main building of the Grass Valley Company's works was raised last week. It is of hewn timber twelve inches square and, fifty by eighty feet in dimensions. Situated on the opposite side of Wolf Creek, about an eighth of a nile from the center, and in full view of the village, it presents a most conspicuous object to the view of citizens and strangers. A spleadid veln was discovered and opened on the hill immediately adjoining the mill site, a few weeks ago, yielding, by pounding and panning in water from five to twenry-five cents to the peund. Two other and additional velns were struck on the same hill, on which some eighty claims have been secured for my Company, each 100 feet square. It is immediately south of the village, between the Auburn Road and Woodpecker Ravine.

The "Grass Valley Silde," on which rich cuyote diging, were discovered in Jaruary last, presents the appearance of an ant-hill, so covered is it with a busy and excited population. The "lead" has been struck at a depth of from fifty to seventy feet, in probably a hundred places,—the psy-dirt tents a stratum of blue quartz gravel and sand, yledging from twenty-five cents

depth of from fifty to seventy feet, in probably a hundred places,—the psy-dirt being a stratum of blue quartz gravel and sand, yielding from tweaty-five cents to to n dollars to the pan. The stratum varies from one to six feet in thickness. I have myself seen pans of dirt produce \$16 and \$52. A railroad of sawed lumber has been constructed to Wolf Creek, for the purpose of conveying the auriferous dirt to the water.

The "Collins & Co." mill—the name of which, for some reas in best known to themselves, they have assimilated as nearly as possible to that of the "Grass Valley Gold Mining Compary," substituting Quarts for Gold—is deling as well as say: Some of the vertices.

Valley Gold Mining Company," substituting Quarti for Gold—is doing as well as ever. Some of the rock now being crushed by Mr. Crossett pays \$150 per tan, in buildings and other substantial improvements Grass Valley continues to lead all the mining towns. A new and spaclous Masonic Hall is nearly completed, and many of the shantles of the "olden time" are giving place to better structures.

place to better structures.

Mr Whitney, agent of the Rocky Bar Mining Company, strived at Grass Valley a few weeks ago. He is
an able and evergette man, well calculated to carry out

an able and energetic man, well calculated to carry out effectively the operations of the Company. In politics, a movement of the waters begins to be seen. The Democratic Convenden meets in a few days at Benicia. Having been so long absent, and in the mountaits, I have lost the run of the wire-pullers, and can't therefore predict what the action of the parry will be. All I know is that the nominations at Baltimore are received with section alons and entire unanimity throughout the State.

A run or prevailed a day or two ago, which was denied is the papers, that cholers had been brought up by the independence. Certain it is that there has been at least are death in this City by gen-line Asiatic choleraths of Col. Wim. Ramsay, bether-in-law of Dr. Wogencraft, Indian Commissioner, whose funeral took place that of Col. Wm. Romsey, bether-in-law of Dr. Wogen-craft, Indian Commissioner, whose funeral took place vesterdey. My surhorny for this is beyond question. No fears, however, need be entertained of the preva-lence of that dread-d accourge in San Francisco, for it can only exist here in sporadic cases.

The dimate in the mountains is very delightful at this season of the year—at least in our corriers of the

The climate in the mountains is very delicativit at this season of the year—at least in our portion of them. Think of an atmosphere so clearly transparent that stars can be seen at noon-day, shining in the sky as brightly as diamond points. This is no rare occur-

The crops throughout the State have been line and the barvest of grain long since over. Teare are yet no flouring or grist mills in the State, for which there is a great want. Call'ordia can not only produce enough for feeding her own population, however numerous, but have a surplus for exportation. The acres are here, and the fertility which matures 80 bushels of barley to the acre can always be relied on by the hus-

bandmen.

I brought with me a trunk of grafted fruit, &c., put up carefully by our old friend, Thos. Hogg, Esq., of Yorkville. The detention on my passage and otherwise, before the weather became settled, destroyed most of them; but I have several young fine apple trees growing at Grass Valley, that survived all disaster, even of the "Death Line." These are the first plants in that country.

J. WINCHESTER.

Politics in California-Gen. Pierce's Nomina tion-Prospects of Scott.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SACRAMENTO, Wednesday, July 14, 1852. The last mail brought us intelligence of

the nominations of the pseudo Demogratic party of these United States for President and Vice-President. The citizens of both parties were anxiously waiting and concitizens of both parties were anxiously waiting and con-jecturing the result. Judge the astonishing surprise's when they learned that such men as Case, Bu chanar, Douglas, and Benton were slaughtered to make way for Franklin Pierce, a man of so ordito make way for Franklin Pierce, a man of so ordinary talents that he is scarcely known The warm friends of Douglas, Cass, and Buchanan are completely nonplussed at this unexpected, and, to them, unwelcome news. They had a ratification here, on Tuesday evening, but it was really a silm affair. Governor Bigler addressed the meeting. He is evidently a man of few ideas, and those of the most common-place, if his speech is any indication of the man. If that speech were published, it would be really a curlosity in political literature. There was evidently very little euthusiasm, either in the speakers or heavers, on the occasion, who com-

There was evidently very little euthusiasm, either in the speakers or hearers, on the occasion, who comprised but a small number.

It is generally believed here, now that Gen. Scott is the Whig nominee, he will carry Californis by a triumphant majority, next November, if anything is to be learned by present indications. He is a candidate that will carry the floating vote, and win in the civil and political battle-field, as he has been wont to do in the military. The intelligence of his nomination, should it reach California, will light the smiling faces of Whigs, and cause them to send up their huzzas for the Hero of Lundy's Lane, and the Conqueror of Mexico. With the renowned Scott, they can but win the battle-field, P. H.

Death of a Stranger. To the Editors of The New York Tribune

WYBEKA, Siskiyon Co., Cal. Will you be kind enough to publish the

friends.

following for the information of whom it may concern, with a request to Pennsylvania and New-Jersey papers to cops? Died in this place, on Monday, June 14, (from the ef-

fects of burns received at a fire) William T. Pitts, aged about 25 years. It is not positively known from what State he came, but supposed to be New Jersey or Pennsylvania, He bad an uncle (M. Pitts, Esq.,) who for many years kept a public house in Carbondale, Luverne Co. Pa

By addressing Dr. R. B. Ironsides, Coroner of Siski-yen Co., Cal., all information concerning his death, &c., will be furnished. Respectfully yours, R. B. IRONSIDES, M. D.

N. B. Dr. I. bas in his possession a watch, miniature and ring, which he is anxious to forward to the mother of the deceased in accordance with his request. Heavy Arrival of Passengers via Cape Horn.

Reference to our shipping memoranda Reference to our shipping memoranda will show the arrival of the ship Governor Morton, from New York, after a passage of one hundred and twenty-four days, having on board one hundred and eight passengers. This is the largest number of passengers that has arrived in one ship by the way of Cape Horn, in many months. It recalls the days of early emigration to California, when a Cape Horn passage was the most comfortable trip to the gold mines, and when ship loads were borne hither in crazy old hulks, which it always seemed outs mirraculous should have survived the lourseemed quite miraculous should have survived the jou

The passengers by the ship Governor Morton, adopt. Ing the fashlomable method of an "expression" at the "close of a long journey," by a card to the captain and efficers of the vessel, present, in another column, sne of the spiciest "tokens" that we have read for many a day. Such a torrent of complaint and censure could only empate from a ship load of passengers, whose patience as well as their bread, butter and "small stores" had been exhausted by a trip around Cape Horn.
[Alta Cahforam, July 16.

Expulsion of Foreign Miners-Excitement at STOCKTON, July 14, 1852.

With a view to correct an evil which has With a view to correct an evil which has already resulted in loss to theusands of our most worthy inbabitants, and in gain only to a few worthless vagabonds, I take the liberty of requesting you to give publicity to a repetition of the outrages recently committed in Mariposa County, now being perpetrated at a place near Countbia, called Saw Mill Flat, and of invoking the sid of your valuable journal to create a different impression among the people of this State, as to the rights of foreigners.

rights of foreigners.

The following is a translation from a letter just re-ceived from Saw Mill Fist, dated "July 11, 1852:

"RESPECTED Six. It is thee days since a friend of "RESPECTED Sin: It is three days since a friend of mine from Colombia called to inform me that two hundred Americans had convened at a hotel in Colombia to take into consideration a plan of driving all the Mexicans from this place, and urging me to abandon my house and goods forthwith. I declined acceding to his counsel, preferring rather to defend myself if necessary. Shortly afterward this large body of men passed through the camp in perfect order, after having vainly attempted to agree on destroying the camp that night. Yesterday I was notified that I must leave the camp

forth with, as I did not consider that the order emanated from a source suthorized to give it; but this morning they have commenced carrying their intentions into effect, and have stopped the Mexican miners from working.

At a later hour my correspondent writes that he had

come to Sonora to complain to a Justice of the Peace, and was about returning to his camp in company with the Sheriff of Tuolumne Country, sent to suppress the rebeilion. Probably in a day or two we shall know the I notice by The San Josquin Republican of this morn

ing, that the pretext for this step was that a well had been poisoned in the camp, and a Mexican was suspected as the author of it.

ing, that the pretext for this step was that a wen may been poisoned in the camp, and a Mexican was suspected as ite author of it.

I do not pretend to deny that there are many bad Mexicans in the country; but I assert boldly, from actual proofs, that there is a majority of good people among them, who are as ready to punish crime among their own countrymen as the most zealous. Americans can be; and as long as they conduct themselves properly they have a right in common with all our citizens to the protection guaranteed to them by freaty.

It has been ascertained that the recent outrages in Maripeas County were the result of a scheme on the part of a few lazy vagabonds, who live by their wits, to dispossess the foreigners of some rich claims. And time will probably show that this story of the poisoned well is only a similar pretext to that used by the wolf in the Fable, who complained that the lamb had mudied the stream of water.

I am a constant reader of your paper, and your course in relation to the numerous evils in California emboldens me to hope that you will discountenance this wholessle persecution; thereby benefitting a worthy portion of our community, and promoting the general prosperity of our State. Your ob't, serv't. T. Roamson Bouss.

We have received The San Jasquin Republican, of Wedneday, through Todd & Co's Express. We find in it a statement of the [difficulties at Saw Mill Flat, in which the acts of aggression are charged upon the Mexicans are reported to have risen against the Americans, simply because a me of their number were suspected by this account ported to have then against the Americane, simply be cause some of their number were suspected by the latter of having poisoned the well. The story is quite improbable.

[Alta California, July 16]

## CHILL

From The Valpanian Reporter, July 15.

We have but little intelligence of general interest, since our last number, as regards Chisi, as well as the coast. Don Carlos Beilo, the newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires from this country to Peru, has arrived at Valparaiso, and will embark for Callao in the present steamer. He will, at the same time, be accredited to the Republic of Equador.

The new Intendentes, both at Copiapo and at Coquimbo, appear to have entered upon their respective offices under very favorable suspices. The silver mines cot time generally in a very estisfactory condition, though we notice the amount of bar silver exported through Caldera to be under one bundred thousand marks for the quarter ending 30th ult. It is said than a rich vein has been discovered near Hussico copper nines, which are much in favor, since the impulse given to this branch by the Copiapo railway. At Concepcion, we understand, the flour mills were generally at a stand still, as wheat still maintained its high price of 25 reals.

In Congress current business has given rise to long debates, tax likely interests.

still, as wheat still maintained its high price of 25 reals. In Congress current business has given rise tolong debates, not likely to interest our readers abroad. The bill to erect a light house at Aucul, (San Carlos) Chiloe, had been reported by Committee.

Neither Belivia or Peru celer anything for remark.

The American converte Vandalia sails to-day for Rio de Janeiro and the States.

The ateamer Quito arrived at this port on the 10th linet, with 160 passengers and \$200,000 in specie.

The North American has arrived from Boston with 471 passengers, and sailed for California.

471 passengers, and salled for California.

The American emigrant ship Staffordshire was wreeled near Colcura—passengers saved exceptione.

A versel from Boston is expected with a cargo of ice.

The small steamer Ann Mary has arrived, and is in

FROM THE LOBOS ISLANDS .- Advices have been received that the Peruvian Government has ordered a reinforcement of the garrison at the Lobos islands to consequence of the sanction of Mr. Webster

Five stalks of corn, from the farm of Gen. Thee, Gatch, near Milford, Ohio, measured 18 feet 4 inches from the bottom to the tassel, and 10 feet 6 inches to the ear from the root.

to American vessels intending to engage in the college

SUMMER RAMBLES.

Iown Scenery. GALENA, III, Wednesday, J. ly 28, 1852. It is not a little remarkable to observe the prejudice in the minds of many against Galena, on account of the name of the useful little river which runs by it. Several passengers from Chicago put themselves to no little inconvenience

to avoid stopping there, supposing the place haunted by fevers. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but Galena seems doomed to suffer the penalty of an inappropriate cognomen, or rather a misapplication of a sound; for the fact is, that the river is named after a Frenchman. and is Fevre, not "Fever." The elevated and rocky site of the town would seem to indicate a particularly healthy location, and the report of residents confirm this conclusion. The rugged acclivities and abrupt ravines, when smoothed a little by culture, aderned with trees, and covered with more sightly buildings, will add an aspect of wildness and novelty to its beauty. Some of the houses are now accessible by narrow foot-bridges; there are the quaintest nooks for building imaginable, and the neatest cottages, nestled in verdure, and fronted by shaded lawns, are perched on hill-sides, where they appear to much advantage. The Episcopal Church, where we attended service on the Sabbath, is on an eminence that commands a fine view. The great charm of the place is the generous spirit of social kindness which seems to prevail; although we came almost strangers we were made to feel at home at once by the most cordial of welcomes, and everything possible has been done to promote our enjoyment. We have seen something of the best society of the town, and shall depart richer by a number of

fifteen miles into Iowa, for the purpose of making discoveries in a Cave said to have been found with in six miles of Dubuque. The drive of two and a half miles to the ferry, was through a picturesque country, over winding ascents which disclosed the most pleasing views of luxuriant valleys, wooded ravines, and extensive tracts of cultivated land. From a considerable hight I had the first view of the glorious Mississippi, lying far down between the hills. The river at the ferry was, as nearly as I could guess, a mile and a half in width, inclosing many lovely islands fringed by a thick growth of willows or covered with oaks. The road winding onward from the other side, crosses some strips of prairie land, skirts hills whose conical peaks are crowned with rocky turrets. The woodland consists entirely of light timber, in scattered growth or "openings" of considerable extent, with grass of the brighest verdure underneath, giving the country the appearance of an old and cultivated region, and everywhere the surface of the earth is covered with rich vegetation. Continually, on ascending an elevation, magnificent panoramic views were disclosed, extending frequently over twenty miles; the hills, rock-crowned as with twenty miles; the hills, rock-crowned as with ruined castles, rising range above range, the loftiest melting into the blue distance. The picture was enchanting as extensive; there were fields golden with harvest and of standing corn, meadows and pasture lands of the smoothest verdure, and woods where streaks of sunshine checkered the shade. Few farm-houses were to be seen; a circumstance rather surprising when the advanced improvement of the soil is considered. The distant view of Dubuque, lying along the river shore at the base of its hills, was very imposing.

After many inquiries after the object of our search, we left the road, turning to the left, and

Yesterday morning we took an excursion som

n about a quarter of an hour, came to the house of the proprietor of the Cave. It was a double log hut, connected by a shed, as many are built hereabouts, one division having fallen much to decay, and the whole dwelling bespeaking little of comfort, although the interior was scrupulously clean. A somewhat saturnine old man nooded to us at the fence, and gave us permission to alight; while his gentle and sad looking wife set us chairs out of doors, and fetched cool water for our refreshment. Some cold water was thrown, too, up on our enthusiasm about the Cave; though the owner speedily got over his first impression, that we were acfarious hunters for "mineral," a class he seemed to hold in as great fear as if his posses sion could have been wrested from him. sured us there was no entrance for us; the place was not "fixed," several men had given up tre attempt to enter, and latterly, the proprietor had the apprehension that they might discover another entrance on the property of some of his neighbors, who would thus come in for a share of any native lead it might contain. We were re solved to "proceed to a trial," and as a preliminar adjourned to "the spring," which gushed -cool blessing-from under an ancient oak in beautiful grove near at hand. Here a pic-nic lunch was spread out, consisting of crackers, cake and cheese, and apples, rosy with the glow of a Southern sun; accompanied with draughts of cool water, bubbling from the earth, more delicious than the choicest product of the vine. Then we returned to the house, where the ladies changed their dress for a subterraneon excursion, if changed their dress for a subterraneon excursion, if practicable, and the old man led the way across the fields to the opening of the Cave. It had been discovered while diggin for lead mineral, several shafts having been sunk in the vicinity. A hollow had been made by throwing up the earth, in the center of which a hole appeared as wide as a well; a stick was thrown across the opening, to which a rope was tied, and those who ventured in descended some treats the state of the state twenty feet perpendicularly, entering then a horizontal passage so narrow and low as scarcely to permit one to crawl in, working himself along with difficulty, regardless of mud beneath and dripping water above. It was too much of an adventure water above. It was too much of an adventure for ladies, and we all preferred leaving the honor of pioneership to one abler and more courageous. He promised not to be gone long, and we awaited his return on the outside of the orifice with all pa-tience. When more than three hours clapsed and he had not reappeared and we learned, moreover, that the pit had not been entered in more than a year, some uneasiness was manifested; soon terminated, however, by the return of the under-ground traveler with a bundle of white stalactites —lime formations, very curious and beautiful which he had broken from the sides of the cave. He had not penetrated to its recesses, nor seen the largest chambers, on account of the extreme difficulty of the passage, but had seen enough to show that the cave would reward the labor of exploration. The caves would reward the labor of exploration. ploration. The owner gave it as his opinion that it extended many miles underground in the direc tion of the Mississippi, and could be easily ex-plored when once the difficulties of entrance ere overcome.

make marching slowly across the road. Msprang from the carriage, instantly, claiming the prize for her cabinet; and though it raised the warming rattle, and prepared for a fatal coil, Dr. - soon dispatched and hung it to the back of

The sunset glow was lingering on the dark clear waters of the Mississippi when we returned to the ferry and embarked in the horse-boat. The golden and purple clouds were reflected on its bosom; the shadows of the headlands and islands lay still in its depths, and the moon, nearly at the full, was in its ceptus, and the moon, nearly at the lon, was sailing high in heaven, as we stood gazing at the dark mass of "Tête de la Mort," a promontory overhanging the waters a little distance up. The spot is noted in tradition as the scene of mortal strife between two hostile parties of Indians, one of which drave the other to the verge of the pre-cipice and over it. From the other side we had a drive to Galena by moonlight, and found several friends who had been invited to meet us, expectng our arrival.

A MAN WHIPPED TO DEATH .- Yester-A MAN WHIPPED TO DEATH.—Yester-day afternoon about 2 o'clock, the dead body of a man, recognized as E. H. Willard, formerly anothoneer in this city, was found near the corporation burying-ground, cut and mangled in the most horrible manner. The news soon reached the city, when it was ascartained, the man was taken out between 9 and 11 o'clock, in ground day light, by several men and actually whipped to death with rawhides and hickory withet. Three men, supposed to be implicated, have been arrest-d.—The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four small chill dren. An inquest was held on the body as found in the bushes, when the following verdict was returned: busbes, when the following verdict was returned:—
"That the aforeraid man, E H. Willard, came to his death by violence, supposed to be committed on his body by Wm. Largeten and some other man or men."
[St. Josephs (Ma.) Gazette, 28th ult.

NEWPORT.

Customs-Manners.

NEWFORT, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1852. The American, when in a genuine condition of mind, is natural, friendly, affable communicative. He is not under the pressure that eternal fear of committing himself, which shackles the English. His manners are then fruit cordial, open, easy, straightforward, without roach ness or intrusiveness. An American in sucha normal state, is one of the best social compa-ions that one can wish to meet anywhere, and especially is he so in places where the samples of mankind are thrown closely together, as, for ex. ample here in Newport. But a as for him when he endeavors to shake off his better nature, and stung by the demon of vanity, or quality, as a English snob would say, or, even worse than that by the desire to assume the English lordlines. Then his are the contortions of one out of a congenial atmosphere; he is torn from his destiny, lie a fish thrown out of water, and unable to regain the equilibrium.

Happily for the conglomeration, now assembly at Newport, as it were in an immense beehim the better nature is far more prevalent than the assumed one. Brought together from all parts of the country, from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, they seek to amuse themselves, and to be amused. and this could neither be attempted nor attained if each were shut up in the imaginary medium of his own fancied importance. Urbanity and politeness are accordingly the dominant features. East ness are accordingly the dominant features. Eat it would be almost impossible that, among this throng, formed of individuals belonging to the most diverse occupations of the serious every-day, busy life, there should not be some few with higher aspirations for aristocracy and sham respectability. They are those who undertake to class American society, putting themselves, of course, on the top of it. Nevertheless, American society neither can nor ought to be classed according to those artificial distinctions prevailing and still existing in Europe. To attempt to draw, to settle, and fix them in the like manner, would be to attempt the task of the Danaides. The soil on which this society is planted is too movable, too mercurial. mercurial.

Everybody aims at respectability. It is his right and his duty, if he aims at the true kind. In America, everybody who has worked and carved out laboriously his position, acquired a larger or a smaller fortune by the thousand and thousand ways which are open and accessible to all without distinction—such a one is as respect-able as anybody else, if the pathway behind him is not stained by dishonesty.

The wealthy, however, will, to a certain degree, have a preponderance in society. Wealth all maintain its right. Here in America it is generally a result of the exertion of personal, means erally a result of the exertion of personal, mean faculties—a mark of distinction, as are elsewhere the stars, the create, and other et ceteras. Therefore, wealth will always earn respect and deference. As long as it does not inflate its possessor, and make him arrogant, impertinent, offensive and a nuisance to others, so long any outcry against is ridiculous and contemptible. America is essentially the world, the creation of industry agtrade; its laurels are represented by dollars. To her industrious inventors, her enterprising meaning in the ligent. her industrious inventors, her enterprising mechanics, intelligent, active mechanics and manafacturers, America almost exclusively owes ber greatness. Industry and trade form the cornestone as well as the all absorbing spirit of her great and small cities, townships, villages; and the man who gets rich will have influence, and, the man who gets rich will have influence, and to a certain degree, sooner or later put his meat upon society. It is one result of the unavoidable logic of facts. Labor is the purse of trade. The individual labor is and must be always respects ble. The efforts, the toils of labor, are crowned by fortune, and thus all fortunes have an equa moral value.

It is therefore most amusing to hear whispered here and there that most aristocratic French dishere and there that most aristocratic French di-tinction between the nonreaux et vieux riches, (new and old fortunes.) In the light of commes-sense, a respectability or quality deduced from the chronology of the acquired fortune, cannot be mamtained for a moment. This question of date between a fortune of fifty years old, or that of twenty-five or ten, down to that one made yea-terday, appears to me most nonsensical. All of these fortunes have the same origin, are derived from the same principle—have been nursed at the same stream. Which, then, can be called the su-perior amongst them? Those with uplifted noses, who would divide society into classes, for as they are, may be reminded of the saying of the Latin satirist—to be applied in this case with a slight modification:

at modification:

Majorum primus quisquis felt ille tuorum:
Au pastor fuit, aut aliud quod dicere noso.
|The first of your anc-stors and the founder of your family
Was either a herdeman or something eles that I mase est All have been laborers some way or other to ought rather to be proud that they are artisen of their own positions. Even the ancestor of the rather aristocratic planter, was, at any rate, one obliged with his own hands to till the soil, before he got a slave to relieve them of the plow or the

Not rare is it to hear distinctions murmured to the nature of the business or enterprize by which a fortune was acquired. I cannot under stand why cotton, furs, dry goods, wine, shipping or other business transacted in far distant region or other business transacted in far distant regions should procure more respectability than flour, we bacon, lumber or pigs; why stone-masters or subscience, lumber or pigs; why stone-masters or subscience, lumbers should be worse than manufacturers. I appose that without the seller of pigs, of bacon, of of the like home produce, there would be no paibility of having buyers of dry goods or with the produce of the like home produce, there would be no paibility of having buyers of dry goods or with the like home produce, there would be no paiblity of having buyers of dry goods or with the like having buyers of dry goods or with the like having buyers of the north produce were not fed by his more humble companion, with seldom admitted to be or appear on equal term in society. The immense majority of those was in society. The immense majority of those when their career with wholesale, commission other majestic titles bestowed on merchapprinces, or who rest on their lauvels, won in the shape of investments in stocks or estates—in they, almost generally, began in the retail in sometimes in the most excessive retail; and they, or their progeny, turn up their noses at their

For all these reasons Newport, during the fashionable season, has its cream and its all of society. But without milk there would be no cream—not even sour cream. In order to become this precious ingrecient, no special qualification is required; arrogant assumption, dash enough to splash others, a good, listrong-box, or at least the credit of possessing one, or sometimes the reputation of having educated children, or of having been educated somewhere in the suburbs of Paris. By such measone swings himself to the top, into the higher region of the exclusives. Newport being now, as it were, the panorama of America, all the social characteristics are represented in all their shadings, and thus society here is varied and amising, and on the whole, very good. The exception the other way are very few. Excessively limited is the number of those mock Milords, who, such seed in their strongholds of dignity, are always on the lock out that it may not be encreached. these reasons Newport, during the clessed in their strongholds of dignity, are always on the lock out that it may not be encroached upon or invaded. Such fidgety beings here a cleswhere, lack natural politeness and urbanits it they are courteous, then obsequious for a certain time, but rude in the long run. Otherwise, the best choice can be made according to one taste; and one can move in such a circle a the chooses, according to his power to make a selection. He can find satisfaction for all his intellectual wants, however versatile they may be Thus, even upon the cliffs, there blossoms a solid bouquet to satisfy the most fastidious, the most exquisite and refined mental spharite.

The true American superiority and distinction is therefore based and engrated on the individuality, and consists in personal qualities. It exists

is therefore based and engrated on the harvan-ty, and consists in personal qualities. It exis-not at all, and must not be sought, in the dust an ancestral lineage, and is not pointed out by conts-of-arms, askwardiy painted on the painof carriages. These crests surmounted by visor display some indulge, are innocent, childish toy but still an anomaly here in America. It appear that the custom of pa ading with them increased more and more; and very likely people rarely keen the tale, the legend of what they believe to be the escutcheons. I do not dispute that some, an age back to the Norman conquest, or even further, to Normandy isself. But what of that? Is it to the like illustration that they owe their presentanting, their preminence—if they have any—is

You are all without exception ensobled by liberty, labor, and intelligence and armed decapa pie, we